

**Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council.**

R E P O R T

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

For the Year 1947.



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital:

B. T. JONES, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.).

Consulting Obstetrician (part-time):

R. G. MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng., F.C.O.G.

Medical Officer Ante-Natal Clinic (part-time):

Amy L. JAGGER, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Wales),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic (part-time):

SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

O. THOMAS, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Sanitary Inspector:

W. DAVIES, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

(c) NURSING STAFF.

Matron of Isolation Hospital:

MISS M. M. DAVIES,
General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse, S.R.N. (Fevers).

Health Visitors:

MISS E. A. THOMAS, General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse,
C.M.B. Certificate (on sick leave from January).

MISS L. M. THOMAS, General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse,
C.M.B. Certificate.

MISS M. ISAAC, General Trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse,
C.M.B. Certificate, H.V. Certificate.

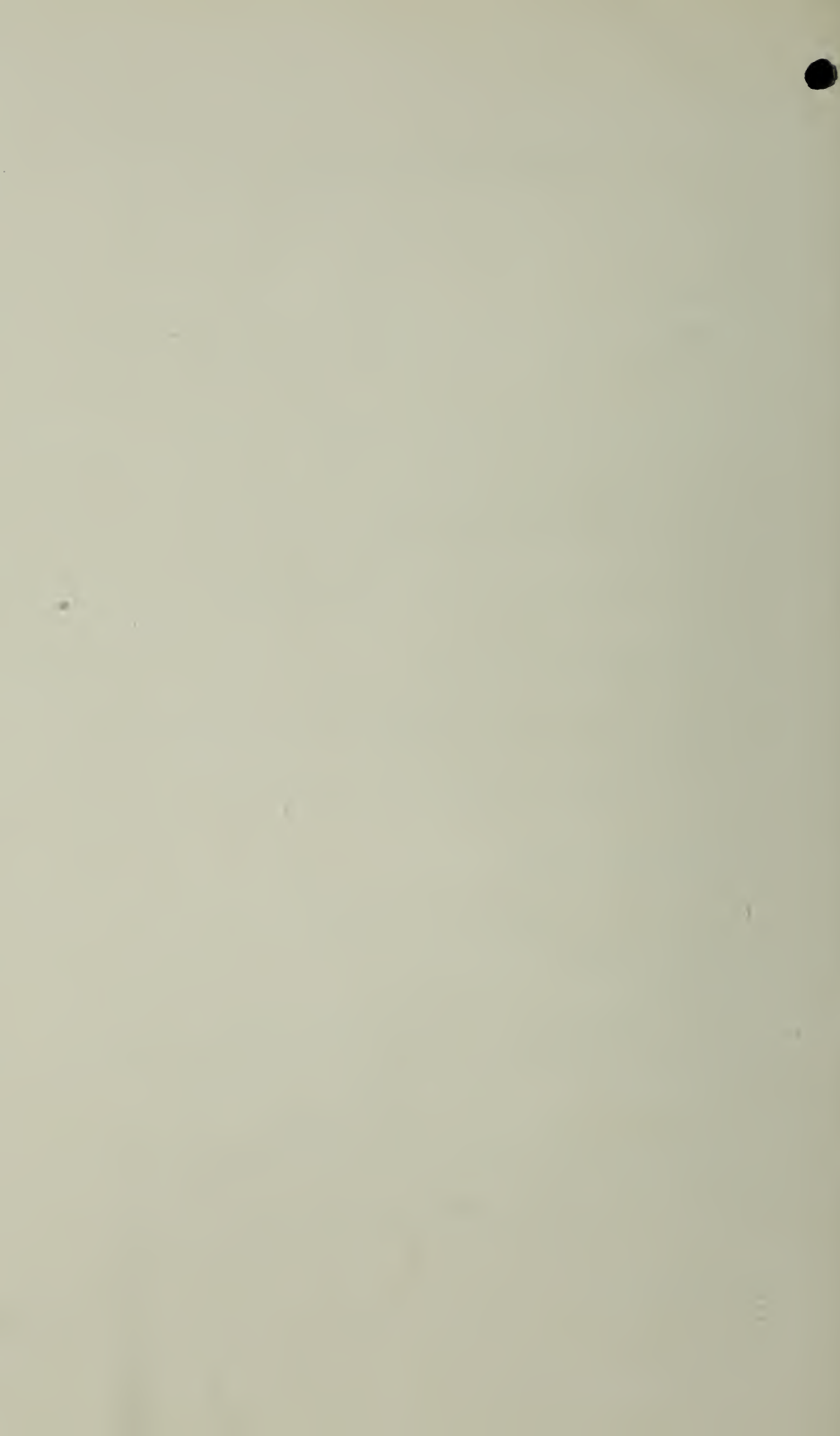
MISS M. E. JONES (temporary), General Trained and Certificated
Hospital Nurse, S.R.N. (Fevers), C.M.B. Certificate.

Ultra Violet Ray Therapist (part-time):

MISS A. POELDE, C.S.M.M.B., B.P.A.

(d) CLERICAL.

D. W. E. LAVIES.



1.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (Acres)	17,984
Estimated Population, 1947	23,000
Number of inhabited houses, 1947	5,553
Rateable Value	£69,791
Sum represented by a penny rate	£264

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The one important industry of the Area is coal mining. At the moment this appears to be in a flourishing condition and could employ a larger number of able-bodied men. Hence it is likely that the coal mining population will increase as miners from outside the area may be attracted here.

It is hoped there will be a new light industry in Evanstown employing from 100-200 people mainly for plastic work.

Unemployment has decreased during the year. The numbers unemployed on December 31st in 1947 were 335 males and 277 females, making a total of 612, as compared with 506 males and 367 females, making a total of 873 on December 31st, 1946.

On December 31st, 1947, there were 787 males and females on the Disabled Persons' Register.

55 were certified as suffering from Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis during 1947, as compared with 155 during 1946.

The number of disabled persons placed in employment in 1947 was 65.

In the Ogmore Vale area no disabled person was trained under the training scheme but in the Pontycymmer area 9 were trained in the following age group :—

18—30	31—50	Over 50	Total
3	4	2	9

The number of Silicosis and Pneumokoniosis victims trained for other occupations during 1947 was 5. One person suffering from Tuberculosis was trained for other work during 1947.

As I pointed out in my previous report, I consider the measures adopted for the training of Disabled Persons totally inadequate and indeed the whole scheme calls for revision.

When the Disabled Persons Act was passed in Parliament, there were great hopes that, at last, the interests of those who, through no fault of their own, had suffered from unequal competition in the labour market, were to be safeguarded and that instead of their being submitted to the frustration and the dread monotony of unemployment with its attendant mean economies and endless days, they would become skilled and happy members of the community. Unfortunately, these hopes have not been realised.

A vigorous campaign on the part of the whole community to insist on the implementation of this Act should be inaugurated.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1947.

			Total	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate	...	449	257	192
	Illegitimate	...	13	6	7
	Birth Rate 20.1				

Stillbirths	...	...	22	13	9
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			45.5		

Deaths	...	...	307	167	140
Death Rate 13.3					

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	0

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	46.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	37
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Cerebro-spinal Fever (all ages)	...	...	...	0

Birth Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales, the
Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England & Wales ...	14.9	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5
Glamorgan	15.3	15.4	16.6	16.3	16.7	18.2	18.4	19.4	18.1	19.4	20.8
Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. ...	15.2	17.0	15.0	18.6	18.4	18.7	20.7	19.3	19.4	19.5	20.1

Death Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales, the
Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England & Wales ...	12.4	11.6	12.1	14.3	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0
Glamorgan	12.9	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.1	13.1
Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. ...	12.8	11.6	13.1	12.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.7	11.8	13.3

There were 21 deaths of infants under 1 in 1947, which represents an infantile death rate of 45 per thousand, as compared with 15 deaths in 1946 representing a death rate of 33 per thousand live births.

When studying the infantile death rate of 1947, one must consider the premature birth and subsequent deaths of quadruplets in the area, this is a rare phenomenon, occurring in the proportion of approximately 1 in 645,678 taking the births of the last 8 years; subtracting these four deaths the Infantile Mortality Rate is 36 per thousand, which is well below the Infantile Mortality Rate for the country.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 year of age.

	Under 1 hour	Under 12 hours	Under 24 hours	Under 1-3 days	3 days to 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total
Prematurity ...	—	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Deformity 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infantile Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
White Asphyxia ... 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	2	3	4	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	21

Remarks.—Of the 3 cases of Convulsions 2 had bronchitis and 1 had Gingivitis due to dentition. Of the premature infants, 4 were quadruplets who lived 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours and 1 day.

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality Rate in this area, in the County and in England and Wales for the last 10 years :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England & Wales ...	58	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41
Glamorgan	65	60	60	65	67	55	56	48	58	45	51
Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. ...	95	49	50	65	77	58	54	61	44	33	45

II.—General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

No innovations were introduced during the year 1947 owing to the impending change over of the Health Authority.

Attendance at all the Clinics has been remarkably good.

It is hoped that the excellent facilities offered in this area will be maintained under the new Health Authority. I feel sure that the members serving on the Health Committees will uphold the very high standard maintained during the years by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. These Committees afforded great help during their various terms of office, while they were in session the general atmosphere was most pleasant and informal.

I must record my thanks for the excellent work of the voluntary helpers in the Clinics; without their services it would have been quite impossible to carry out the work of the big Clinics efficiently.

It was unfortunate that Miss E. A. Thomas, after 26 years of excellent service, was unable to carry out her duties owing to illness during the greater part of the year.

We were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Megan Jones as temporary Health Visitor. She embarked on the work with great enthusiasm.

Efforts have been made to increase the number of mothers breast feeding their infants. There has been a definite increase but it must be emphasised that many of the mothers, though anxious to breast feed, are physically incapable of doing so and of coping with their domestic problems. It is noticeable that there is a high percentage of anæmia amongst both expectant and nursing mothers. Is it too much to hope that in the future the State may consider organising residential homes in the country for debilitated mothers and sickly children who need special care and attention under ideal conditions of feeding, environment and rest?

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

69 children under 5 were referred from the Welfare Clinics to the Prince of Wales Orthopædic Hospital at Cardiff for minor ailments such as knock knees and flat feet. All were in need of treatment.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

During 1947, 172 cases were admitted. This number was 74 more than in 1946.

Disease	Admitted	Diagnosis		Deaths
		Con- firmed	not Con- firmed	
Diphtheria	32	7	25	—
Scarlet Fever	52	48	4	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	21	3	18	—
Poliomyelitis	6	1	5	—
Enteric	3	1	(2 carriers)	—
Dysentery	2	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	—
(Complicated with pneumonia)				
Chicken Pox	4	4	—	—
Measles	25	25	—	—
Rubella	0	3	—	—
Miliary T.B.	1	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	—
Mumps	1	1	—	—
Pemphigus	2	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—
Impetigo	3	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—	—
T.B. Meningitis	1	—	1	—
Glandular Fever	1	1	—	—
Septic Foot	1			
Asthma	2			
Salpingitis	1			
Swollen Glands	2			
Primary Pneumonia	1			
Woman to breast feed child who developed	1			
Measles	1			

1 member of the nursing staff suffered from rheumatism.

NOTES.

Diphtheria.—32 cases were admitted, suspected of suffering from diphtheria, 7 were positive and clinically were suffering from the disease, 4 more had diphtheria bacilli isolated from their throats but there were no clinical signs of diphtheria; consequently they were diagnosed as carriers.

Of the cases diagnosed as not suffering from diphtheria either clinically or bacteriologically, the diagnoses were as follows:—catarrhal laryngitis (severe) in 3, broncho-pneumonia in 2, Vincent's Angina in 2, stomatitis in 1. The remainder were found to be suffering from tonsillitis.

The cases diagnosed as diphtheria were of a mild type and none had been immunised.

In conjunction with the Emergency Laboratory Medical Service, some experimental work on carriers has been carried out, using penicillin. Although response was excellent in some cases, the results were, on the whole, inconclusive. Further work will be necessary before successful results can be claimed.

Scarlet Fever.—Of the 52 who were admitted as Scarlet Fever cases, 1 was diagnosed as measles and 3 as rubella. The type of Scarlet Fever this year was more severe than that of the previous year.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Of the 21 cases which were admitted as suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever cases, 3 were diagnosed as suffering from the disease, 1 was diagnosed as a cerebral abscess, 2 were suffering from otitis media, one from influenza, 8 showed signs of meningism and were subsequently diagnosed as pneumonia, 2 acute bronchitis, 2 subarachnoid hæmorrhage, one mentally defective (post-mortem findings were congestion of the brain due to congenital abnormality) and 1 septicæmia.

Enteric.—There was only one case of enteric—that of a boy of 2 years. Two carriers were admitted for investigation. In conjunction with the Emergency Laboratory Medical Service, one was chosen as a suitable case for treatment with penicillin with the sulphonamides; unfortunately, the result was not conclusive, therefore it was decided not to carry out further experiments until more laboratory tests have been made. It is still felt that treatment on these lines will ultimately prove successful.

Poliomyelitis.—6 cases were admitted for observation, the diagnosis of one was that of a mild facial type, confirmed by

bacteriological examination, 2 cases were of Bell's Palsy and 3 were suffering from rheumatism.

Dysentery.—2 patients were admitted for observation. One was found to be suffering from influenza and the other from an amœbic abscess on the liver.

Four deaths occurred during the year :—

- (1) A patient died of congestion of the brain due to congenital abnormality;
- (2) A chronic heart case transferred from the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital, Bridgend, owing to the presence of diphtheria bacilli in the throat;
- (3) A patient suffering from a sub-arachnoid hæmorrhage;
- (4) A child of 6 months suffering from Miliary Tuberculosis.

It was hoped that this child could have been treated with streptomycin but there was no bed available at the Cardiff centre, the only place in Wales where facilities are afforded.

We accepted, at the hospital, cases of measles and whooping cough, all complicated by pneumonia. On admission, these patients were in a bad state; their chances of recovery at home were poor in the estimation of the doctors. Under generally good conditions with trained nurses in attendance, such cases do extraordinary well. Facilities should be given to the doctors to have more cases of this type admitted to hospital, as it is quite common in an overcrowded area as this is to see such patients being nursed on a sofa in the living room with the other children. It will be many years before there is sufficient room in the homes of this area to isolate children suffering from these diseases.

Furthermore, Scarlet Fever patients should have a longer period of convalescence in hospital. Few parents have the means to send their children away for a change after their stay at the Isolation Hospital.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1947 :—

(a) To Expectant Mothers :

(1) First visits, 176. (2) Revisits, 299. (3) Total visits, 475.

(b) To children under 1 year of age :

(1) First visits, 522. (2) Revisits, 788. (3) Total visits, 1,310.

(c) To children 1 to 5 years :	Total visits, 2,368.
Orthopædic visits	98
Tuberculosis visits	561
Miscellaneous visits and enquiries	51

Attendances at Clinics during 1947 :—

Ante-natal	Total attendance	457
Infant Welfare Centres	Total attendance	6,814
Birth Control	Total attendance	144
Sun Ray	Total attendance	2,831

The results of birth control, which is conducted by Dr. Morgan, have been very successful. Only carefully selected cases may attend.

The attendances at the sun ray clinics were abnormally large and taxed the capacity of the clinic to its limit but those in charge undertook the extra work without complaint. The great improvement in the health of the "under 5's" was noticeable.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (Regulation) ACT, 1939.

No children were legally adopted during 1947.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Only one child under 9 is under supervision in this area. This child is visited by the Health Visitor who acts as a Child Protection Officer. The child frequently visits the Clinic.

CARE OF PREMATURE CHILDREN.

The following table sets out details of the babies born prematurely :—

(a) Total number of premature babies notified during 1947 and born

(1) At home	8
(2) In hospital	19

(b) Number of babies notified during 1947 who weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth—27.

(c) The number of those born at home

(1) who were nursed entirely at home ...	8
(2) who died during the the first 24 hours ...	1
(3) who survived at the end of one month ...	7

(d) The number of those born in hospital

(1) who died during the first 24 hours ...	8
(2) who survived at the end of one month ...	11

Special attention is given to those born at home by the Health Visitors.

It would be a great asset if an electrically heated blanket were provided in the Ambulance when these children have to be transported to hospital.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

From this area the Mid-Glamorgan County Hospital, Bridgend, was able to accept 208 maternity cases recommended for confinement in an institution. No request was made to any other authority for admission. 2 cases were admitted to institutions outside the area by their own arrangements.

227 prospective and nursing mothers were referred to the dental clinic for treatment. A welcome innovation introduced by this Council is the postponement of payment for dentures until the work has been satisfactorily accomplished. The dental officer is given complete freedom to carry on with the work without having to wait for forms, etc., to be made out and payment completed, while the patient has the satisfaction of knowing that the money will not be required until she is satisfied.

For maternity and dental benefits the mothers are assessed according to their husbands' income, the following scales have been adopted and rigidly adhered to. This fixed amount is charged irrespective of the length of time spent in hospital :—

MATERNITY HOME.

Where the family income after deduction of rent is :—

less than 10/- per head per week	...	...	...	nil
10/- to 12/- per head per week	...	...	...	10/-
12/6 to 15/- per head per week	...	...	...	£1
15/- to 17/- per head per week	...	...	...	30/-
17/- to 20/- per head per week	...	...	...	£3
over 20/- per head per week	...	...	...	£4

PROVISION OF DENTURES.

Where the family income after deduction of rent is :—

less than 10/- per head per week	...	...	...	nil
10/- to 12/- per head per week	...	...	...	25%
12/6 to 15/- per head per week	...	...	...	50%
15/- to 17/- per head per week	...	...	...	75%
over 17/- per head per week	...	...	...	Full cost

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

106 blood examinations for estimation of the Rh factor were taken at the Ante-natal Clinic and examined by the Blood Transfusion Service of the Ministry of Health, Cardiff. 24 were found to be Rh negative. The husbands of these patients had specimens of blood taken at the Isolation Hospital during the week-ends.

The attendance at this Clinic is very good, the organisation is excellent. The expectant mothers attend by appointment so as to minimise the time of waiting.

The work is increasing and it is hoped that there will be a greater number of clinics to cope with this demand. Midwives are encouraged to attend when they possibly can to assist and also to improve the liaison between the clinic and the domiciliary midwifery service. Dr. Jagger and the Health Visitors carry out the work with great enthusiasm.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

There are still in the district drawing official allowances :—

- (1) Three unaccompanied children.
- (2) One mother and three children.
- (3) Two old age pensioners.

The following are billeted in requisitioned premises but are not in receipt of allowances :—

- (1) Four mothers and 13 children.
- (2) A husband and wife (the husband is an invalid).

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Council arrange for complete freedom from hospital fees. When the child is not breast fed, free milk is also provided. No unmarried mother has requested a period of rest at a convalescent home, but should such an occasion arise, facilities would be provided.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year were as follows :—

Visits to dwelling houses under the Public Health Acts	1257
Revisits to houses under repair	1790
Inspections of Milkshops and Dairies	64
„ „ Cowsheds	36
„ „ Slaughterhouses	599

Inspection of Workshops	...	...	...	...	163
„ „ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	90
„ „ Ice Cream Dealers	...	...	...	...	158
Investigations and visits in case of infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	99
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	59
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	114
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	1033
Visits to Shops	...	...	...	...	404
Visits to Schools and Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	108

CINEMAS.

Detailed inspections of and reports on the Cinemas have been made by the Fire Protection Officers of the National Fire Service. Their recommendation for improvement in the fire protection schemes have been discussed and accepted by this authority. The suggested improvement have been accepted also by the cinema proprietors.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table sets out the number and classification of factories in the district :—

(a) Workshops where no mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairs	...	...	...	...	7
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	6
General Smiths	...	...	...	...	2
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	4
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	5

(b) Factories where mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	5
Electricity	...	...	...	...	2
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Boot Repairs	...	...	...	...	8
Printing	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Pasteurisation	...	...	...	...	1

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

Part I. of the Act.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	Occupiers Prosecuted
			Written Notices	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	29	108	2	—
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	32	165	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of Cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—

Part VIII. of the Act.

There are no outworkers in this area.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has been constant during the year. Of all the samples taken, the standard was satisfactory in quality and purity.

The quantity of water supplied was adequate.

No extensions have been made to the main during the year 1947. The previous extensions made were adequate for the houses built during the year. The plants have been working satisfactorily and arrangements are made for examining the water at the tap by the County Analyst.

Two chemical tests for plumbo solvency were made which were satisfactory. The raw water is not examined. There are 5,553 houses in the area. With the exception of 9 houses, all are supplied from water mains direct to the house. There are no stand pipes.

Plumbo solvency action of water from the Cwm-nant-y-cy has been neutralised by the use of soda ash. Iron has been found in the water from this source though in negligible amounts. A typical report on this water is here given :—

Typical Report on Sample of Water (tap water) :—

Samples labelled :	10 mins. Contact.	Overnight Contact.
Ref. No. :	A. 3554	B. 3555

			Sample	
			A	B
			10 mins. Contact	Overnight Contact
			Parts per 100,000	Parts per 100,000
Lead ...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Copper ...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Zinc ...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Iron ...	...	...	0.04	0.04
Appearance in two	Yellowish-green		Yellowish-green	
foot tube	clear		clear	
pH	7.2		7.2	
Colour Burgess Units	50		50	

Sample A and B each contained a small amount of dissolved iron (approximately 1/36th grain per gallon).

Applications were made by Blaengarw Farm and Tymeinor Farm for connection to the main. In the case of the first, the site was too high to be supplied from the main; in the case of the second, only a sufficient supply could be guaranteed under normal conditions. When the pressure was low the supply would have been inadequate. Unfortunately, the applications could not be considered.

IV.—Housing.

During the year 1947, 38 prefabricated houses and 25 traditional houses were built and occupied. Contracts have been accepted for a further 12 traditional houses which are of the three- or four-bedroom parlour type.

Sites have been chosen for the aluminium houses at Bettws and Blackmill—149 at Bettws and 83 at Blackmill.

The Bettws site is being developed.

These houses are to be let to Ogmores and Garw people.

Evanstown has a very acute housing problem, due to the houses there being in a state of bad repair. Overcrowding is also an insoluble problem. So far houses have not been allocated to this area. This unfortunate position has arisen chiefly through the inability of obtaining a suitable building site. Since in the whole area the selection of suitable sites is extremely difficult, would it not be advisable to consider the erection of blocks of flats? There are two advantages to such a scheme. (a) There would not be such a tax on the very limited food producing land of the area; (b) Not everyone is interested in front and back gardens, hence many of these are not, at present, cultivated, causing further wastage of land.

Numbers of houses formerly in need of repair and hitherto very insanitary have been put into a habitable condition due to the fact that repair material is more easily obtainable though the position is still far from satisfactory.

The following table summarises the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, in relation to their housing duties.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

I.—Inspections of dwelling houses during the year :—

1	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects				
	and number of inspections made	...	...	...	1257

2	Revisits	1790
3	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
4	Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	1500
II.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—		
	Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1141
III.—Action under Statutory Powers :—		
1	Proceedings under Housing Acts :—	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
(b)	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after services of notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	5
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	5
IV.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	179
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a)	by Owners	142
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	nil
V.—Demolition Orders :—		
(a)	Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	nil
(b)	Number of houses demolished	nil
(c)	Number of tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(d)	Number of houses closed but not demolished ...	nil

V.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

Under the National Milk Testing Scheme, samples were collected by the Area Sanitary Inspectors and forwarded to the laboratory at Swansea for testing, the results being sent to this

Authority. In August, this was discontinued; the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries employ their own personnel and the results are not sent to this laboratory. The Resurin Test is used in order to ascertain the keeping quality.

It is graded into three : A good, B fair, C poor.

Of the 50 samples taken during the first half of the year, 82 per cent. were graded A, 8 per cent. were graded B, and 10 per cent. were graded C.

66 Pasteurised and raw milk samples were taken and forwarded to the County Analyst Laboratory for examination. Of the pasteurised milk 80 per cent. were satisfactory; of the raw milks, 50 per cent. were satisfactory.

Samples were also submitted for tubercle bacilli tests and all were reported negative.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46, two licences have been issued by the County Council for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk.

Of the 28 specimens of ice cream sent to the County Laboratory 10 were fair, 4 were satisfactory, 5 were unsatisfactory and 4 were very unsatisfactory, while 5 were submitted for chemical tests.

MEAT.

The following table sets out the amount of meat seized, condemned and disposed of as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows & bulls	Cows and bulls	Sheep and lambs	Calves	Pigs
Number killed	378	413	4830	490	1
Number inspected	316	405	4722	482	1
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	0	1	8	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	95	145	1189	0	0
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	30%	36%	25%	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcase condemned ...	0	7	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	63	159	0	0	0
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with T'culosis	19.9%	40%	—	—	—

Foodstuffs Condemned.

Hinds of mutton, 1; Forequarters of mutton, 1; Bovine Kidneys, 1; Sirloin of Beef, 1; Beef carcasses and offals complete, 8; Forequarters of beef, 10; Hinds of beef, 5; Imported pieces of beef, 1,403lbs.; Bovine heads, 107; Bovine livers, 444; Bovine plucks, 305; Sheep plucks, 1,189; Sheep carcasses and offals complete, 8; Margarine, $13\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; Butter, 43lbs.; Assorted receptacles of preserves, 1,696; Cheese, 117lbs.; Bacon, 52lbs.; Whiting, 3 stone; Haddock, 7 stone; Hake, $9\frac{1}{2}$ stone; Kippers, 4 stone.

There is great concern over the amount of offal which has to be condemned at the slaughterhouse without replacement thus causing acute shortage of that type of food. The Ministry of Food has been approached on this matter, but it maintains that the amount of offal condemned in this area is not greater than elsewhere and therefore there is no solution to this problem.

CASES NOTIFIED.

CASES NOTIFIED.

Diseases	0-5		5-15		15-45		45-65		65 and over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia	11	12	5	3	6	5	1	1	48
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR EACH MONTH.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	3	3	3	2	1	4	6	7	14	6	50
Diphtheria ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Enteric ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis (Cerebro-spinal Fever)	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles ...	77	40	54	149	175	58	37	10	—	1	—	2	603
Whooping Cough	36	13	38	25	13	6	7	1	5	—	—	1	145
Dysentry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	14	—	2	2	9	4	5	2	2	3	4	1	48
Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following table shows the number of children immunised in 1947 :—

Number of children immunised 0-4 years	...	201
Number of children immunised 5-14 years	...	172
Number of children who received re-enforcing injections during 1947	... ..	322

SCABIES.

Only 70 cases were treated at the Council's two Clinics in 1947. This is a substantial reduction on the previous year.

No difficulty is experienced in securing the consent of the patients to submit to treatment at the Clinics.

Of those treated, not one case was unsuccessful and required further treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 ...	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	4	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
20—25 ...	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 ...	3	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 ...	2	1	1	—	5	2	—	—
45—55 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
65 & upwards	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	19	28	13	8	6	7	—	—

There were fewer deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis this year while there were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The vexed question of the long waiting list for admission to sanatoria is even more in evidence than last year. The knowledge of this delay in obtaining hospital treatment has a very depressing effect on the patients. Many of the people I see, feel that they will be beyond treatment before admission. I sincerely hope that

with the advent of the National Health Service when there might be a better Ambulance Service, trial might be given to the bringing of patients to the Dispensary for Artificial Pneumo-thorax treatment. This may not be the ideal method, but with the shortage of staff and the resultant shortage of beds it might be given a trial. This is a public health problem as so many patients might thus be rendered non-infectious and might live at home without endangering the health and lives of those around them.

Housing is a very important factor in the prevention and spread of tuberculosis. Overcrowding, insanitary houses, gloom and damp all lower resistance to infection. Consideration is given and must continue to be given to tuberculosis patients when new houses are being let.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

3 cases were notified, 1 very mild type was treated at home, the other two at the hospital. The 3 made excellent recovery.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1947.									
District.	Estimated Population 1947.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANT MORTALITY		MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Administrative County
Urban Districts
Rural Districts
England and Wales
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Aberdare	...	39780	18.1	627	15.8	45	62	45	62
Barry	...	38480	23.3	482	12.5	43	48	43	48
Bridgend	...	12710	20.7	143	11.3	10	38	10	38
Caerphilly	...	32260	24.6	431	13.4	55	69	55	69
Cowbridge	...	1290	7.0	16	12.4	—	00	—	00
Gelligaer	...	35810	23.2	437	12.2	53	64	53	64
Glyncorrwg	...	8770	24.5	131	14.9	12	56	12	56
Llchwyr	...	25680	18.5	279	10.9	17	36	17	36
Macsteg	...	22800	23.2	312	13.7	32	60	32	60
Mountain Ash	...	31480	20.8	468	14.9	48	73	48	73
Neath	...	31510	20.1	395	12.5	21	33	21	33
Ogmore and Garw	...	23000	20.1	307	13.3	21	45	21	45
Penarth	...	17230	21.9	224	13.0	16	42	16	42
Pontypridd	...	38800	22.0	530	13.7	48	56	48	56
Porthcawl	...	8640	19.6	145	16.8	7	41	7	41
Port Talbot	...	40820	22.2	512	12.5	36	40	36	40
Rhondda	...	111840	20.7	1668	14.9	120	52	120	52
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Cardiff	...	36770	15.8	390	10.6	19	33	19	33
Cowbridge	...	13110	28.0	145	11.1	17	46	17	46
Gower	...	10920	19.8	133	12.2	7	32	7	32
Llantrisant	...	23670	23.7	278	11.7	22	39	22	39
Neath	...	40300	19.9	472	11.7	37	46	37	46
Penybont	...	33290	18.8	361	10.8	40	64	40	64
Pontardawe	...	33110	16.8	426	12.9	25	45	25	45

The above table is supplied by courtesy of Dr. A. R. Culley, County Medical Officer.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN OGMORE AND GARW U.D., 1947.

(Registrar General).

No. of Deaths

Disease						M.	F.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	0	0
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	0
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	6
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2	1
8	Synhilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	0	0
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	0	2
11	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	0	0
12	Acute Inf. encephalitis	...	...	...	...	0	0
13	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M), uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	1	3
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	5	5
15	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	0	3
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	10	10
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	0	1
18	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	16	13
19	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	47	49
20	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	6	4
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	18	4
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1
23	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	6	1
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	1
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	0	0
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	0
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	6	6
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	0	6
29	Puerperal and post abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	0
30	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	0	0
31	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	6	4
32	Congenital malformation	...	...	...	...	3	2
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	0	1
34	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	2	0
35	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	13	1
36	All other causes	...	...	...	...	16	15
						167	140



